



## LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

GREEN STREETS, DEPTH OF THREE AND FOUR.

PATRICK, HENDERSON, & OSBORN,  
PROFESSORS.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES—IN ADVANCE:

Single copies, delivered in the City, \$10.; by  
mail, \$12.; monthly, \$15.; quarterly, \$20.; semi-  
annually, \$25.; annually, \$30.

22. "Evening Bulletin," \$6.; "Morning Journal,"  
Weekly—Five copies or more, \$10.; "Daily JOURNAL,"  
1 year \$20. less or less. Extra insertion, \$1. 50.

1 year \$20. "WEEKLY JOURNAL,"  
Each additional insertion, .50.

GEO. D. PATRICK, Editors.

J. H. HENDERSON, Associate Editor.

OLIVER LUCAS, Local Editor and Reporter.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

COL. JAS. H. GARRARD.

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1861.

Let some body try to answer us one question. Why is it that the Nashville Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, after agreeing with the u. s. a. in the orders of the Confederate States Government for embarking the great Southern staple out of Kentucky, come here, and, by uniting with the orders of the State, have a voice added to those of the United States Government for the embarking of our produce out of Tennessee?

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—This is the anniversary of American Independence. Eighty-five years have passed since our old fathers, in the streets of Philadelphia, declared the United States a free and independent nation of the earth.

Gloriously but through danger and toil and blood that sublime declaration was made good. Generation after generation has hailed each return of the day of the nation's nativity with high and enthusiastic joy. The morning sun will perhaps rise brightly as to its rise in the past birthdays of our country, but it will not rise, as it has done, in any other place, with such a shout of voices as when the sun rises over the mountains of Tennessee.

If the people of Kentucky paid off \$20,000,000 per annum toward the support of the Federal government when it was in a weak condition, how much more would they have to pay when it is placed on a war footing, when all their resources are taxed to the uttermost? The expenses are to be about \$40,000,000.

If the people of Kentucky are troubled at the thought of their expenses in the United States when every sensible statesman can tell them that the will be defrayed by the government revenues from the ordinary sources without their being conscious of paying a dollar, what must they think of being called, as citizens of the United States, to contribute to their own destruction? We have had no such experience before.

Again, from the other end of the Avenue you have the same panama, including the magnificient Capitol, situated so as to reflect the light of the sun, and the Avenue itself, which is a broad and stately walk, will not fail in vain upon the ears of a people—who give them time to think—will never finally consent to the dismemberment of the Union.

LETTER FROM LOUISVILLE.—The Memphis Avalanche of last Monday contains a letter from this city, under the signature of "Louisville," dated "Abolitionists Louisville June 24." The writer calls Robert Mallory "a monster" and thinks Louisville more hostile than Cincinnati to the South. He says he is a man of Louisville, but that he disowns the land of his nativity and would advise Phoenix to turn her attention to other points of safety.

If it required only two months of preparation for us under a Black Republican Government to capture the South, we may well have the same day overthrown by all the forces of our country, but not with such and the ringing of bells and the roar of artillery as in the happier and better times that are gone. We would have the flag of our country flying, if possible, who have control of Louisville. Among others who have been forced to leave are Dr. W. M. Parker, of St. Matthews.

Richmond Whig.

This is an example of the way in which Southern citizens are treated by the military of Lincoln. It is now time to realize the rights of the South and to apply to the law of retaliation.—New Orleans Crescent.

OUTRAGES IN WHEELING.—A friend in Kentucky gives us some particulars of outrages committed by the military of the North. A Northern who has control of Wheeling. Among others who have control of Louisville.

Richmond Whig.

This is an example of the way in which Southern citizens are treated by the military of Lincoln. It is now time to realize the rights of the South and to apply to the law of retaliation.—New Orleans Crescent.

COTIFICATORS OF DRAWS.—The Congress of the Southern Confederacy and several of the State Legislatures of that Confederacy have, as our readers are aware, confiscated the debts due from their people to the citizens of the United States, and have denounced severe penalties against the payment of such debts. The Courts of the Southern Confederacy, and all the disunions of that section, including those in Kentucky, seem to take it for granted, that, although this may seem a harsh proceeding, it is in accordance with national law and the universal practice of belligerent nations. They plead law, stern law, they plead justice, as a justification of what their own masters tell them in itself unjust and disgraceful.

But this plan won't do. It can't stand. It isn't true. It should be exposed. If the authorities of a section differ themselves, that, because they have precipitated the country into war, they can make the fact of the existence of the war a justification of the seizure and appropriation of debts due to honest citizens, they are grossly deceived.

They must not be allowed to allege that they rob according to law; they must have the law as well as the booby of the highwaymen.

CONFEDERATES OF DRAWS.—The Congress of the Southern Confederacy and several of the State Legislatures of that Confederacy have, as our readers are aware, confiscated the debts due from their people to the citizens of the United States, and have denounced severe penalties against the payment of such debts. The Courts of the Southern Confederacy, and all the disunions of that section, including those in Kentucky, seem to take it for granted, that, although this may seem a harsh proceeding, it is in accordance with national law and the universal practice of belligerent nations. They plead law, stern law, they plead justice, as a justification of what their own masters tell them in itself unjust and disgraceful.

And now, when it is said in a division paper of Virginia that certain disunions have been forced to leave, Wheeling, a division paper of New Orleans shricks to earth and heaven that it is at last time for the South to "realize these terrible facts and to appeal to the stern law of retaliation." Now may all the impudence of past ages hide its diminished head.

If any disunionists are forced to leave, Wheeling, they must, unless they know to be acting as spies, have been forced simply by a strong public sentiment, for there have been no deeds of violence in that city.

A MERCANTILE TRANSACTION.—Two or three months ago, more or less, a leading mercantile firm of one of the chief cities of Tennessee applied to a prominent firm of this city for the purchase of goods on credit. The Louisville firm, although sympathizing in no small degree with the Southern Confederacy, would not and could not, as the firm asked for, give them a credit.

The Memphis Argus, which excelled at the ruling of the Louisville Journal out of that city, to whom the Southern firm to the best of my knowledge, had given a credit, has been forced to leave, and that it is at last time for the South to "realize these terrible facts and to appeal to the stern law of retaliation." Now may all the impudence of past ages hide its diminished head.

If any disunionists are forced to leave, Wheeling, they must, unless they know to be acting as spies, have been forced simply by a strong public sentiment, for there have been no deeds of violence in that city.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH ARE CONTENTING WITH EACH OTHER.—The Louisville Journal out of that city, to whom the Southern firm to the best of my knowledge, had given a credit, has been forced to leave, and that it is at last time for the South to "realize these terrible facts and to appeal to the stern law of retaliation." Now may all the impudence of past ages hide its diminished head.

If any disunionists are forced to leave, Wheeling, they must, unless they know to be acting as spies, have been forced simply by a strong public sentiment, for there have been no deeds of violence in that city.

THE MEMPHIS ARGUS says that "the Confederate chieftains are trying to sound General Price's designs." The Confederate chieftains have not been able to take enough to do to the camp of the South.

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY says that "the U. S. government has got into great straits. If those fellows don't look out, perhaps it won't stop till it gets down to the straits of Magellan."

THE Philadelphia Gazette says that "the Confederate chieftains are trying to sound General Price's designs." The Confederate chieftains have not been able to take enough to do to the camp of the South.

THE editor of the Newcastle (Ky.) Democrat says that he is high, that the Southern advocates of confederation have been anxious to impress it into their service. They have quoted in many of their papers some of the remarks, in his Third Lecture on the Laws of Nations, upon the closing up of mercantile transactions between the subjects of belligerent states, by the declaration of war. These remarks, if true, were intended to be a justificati-

on for the Southern Confederacy, and the author of the Newcastle (Ky.) Democrat has removed his paper to Carrollton Newspapers, unless swallowable, are not apt to impress.

Gen. Bragg has done nothing at Fort Pickens. His name seems to be the chief tower of strength with the Jeff Davis hosts.

THE most remarkable event as yet in the history of this war is Gen. Price's command of the field of Boonville.

It is hard to say which specimen of ruin was the most remarkable—Jackson's or Price's.

Gen. E. Simons calls the Union men "abandonists." They have abandoned him.

(For the Louisville Journal.)

FRED DUNN'S BANNER.

National God, the howl we hear now.

Never! while an arm can save,

Never! while a hand can save,

Shall this banner of the South,

Be the shield of liberty?

We are the sons of heroes,

And we defend them!

Defend them to the death!

Never say, but to die or die!

Ay! defend them to the death!

From the founders' iron bed,

From the hand that gave us birth,

From the hand that gave us life,

From the hand that gave us love,

As bright as sun, as pure as dove,

As honest as the new Orleans,

As valiant as Demosthenes.

Defend them to the death!

Never say, but to die or die!

Ay! defend them to the death!

For the graves of valiant sire,

For our health and our care,

For our wives and our loves,

For our land and our home,

For our friends and our God,

Well defend them! Well defend them!

Defend them to the death!

Never say, but to die or die!

Ay! defend them to the death!

For the sake of valor where we are.

For the sake of our friends,

For the sake of our home,

For the sake of our God,

Well defend them! Well defend them!

Defend them to the death!

Never say, but to die or die!

Ay! defend them to the death!

For the sake of valor where we are.

For the sake of our friends,

For the sake of our home,

For the sake of our God,

Well defend them! Well defend them!

Defend them to the death!

Never say, but to die or die!

Ay! defend them to the death!

For the sake of valor where we are.

For the sake of our friends,

For the sake of our home,

For the sake of our God,

Well defend them! Well defend them!

Defend them to the death!

Never say, but to die or die!

Ay! defend them to the death!

For the sake of valor where we are.

For the sake of our friends,

For the sake of our home,

For the sake of our God,

Well defend them! Well defend them!

Defend them to the death!

Never say, but to die or die!

Ay! defend them to the death!

For the sake of valor where we are.

For the sake of our friends,

For the sake of our home,

For the sake of our God,

Well defend them! Well defend them!

Defend them to the death!

Never say, but to die or die!

Ay! defend them to the death!

For the sake of valor where we are.

For the sake of our friends,

For the sake of our home,

For the sake of our God,

Well defend them! Well defend them!

Defend them to the death!

Never say, but to die or die!

Ay! defend them to the death!

For the sake of valor where we are.

For the sake of our friends,

For the sake of our home,

For the sake of our God,

Well defend them! Well defend them!

Defend them to the death!

Never say, but to die or die!

Ay! defend them to the death!

For the sake of valor where we are.

For the sake of our friends,

For the sake of our home,

For the sake of our God,

Well defend them! Well defend them!

Defend them to the death!

Never say, but to die or die!

Ay! defend them to the death!

For the sake of valor where we are.

For the sake of our friends,

For the sake of our home,



